drank deep the blood of innecent victims; the torch has laid waste thriving villages; churches have been profoned; schools have neen closed; patriots have swing in chains from gibbets; women and children have been butchered—but the work of conquest is sill unaccomplished. (Applause.) Brutal laws, enforced by a cruel soldiery, have succeeded in arresting progress, destroying commerce, extinguishing learning, impoverished the country, forcing her sons to abandon the soil which held the hearth-stones of their kindred and the ashes of their siros, but they have been unable to extinguish the flame of Irish patriotism (continued applause), a flame, my friends, which continued to burn through ruin and desolation with an unquenched fire. That sacred frame of Irish nationality has been carried in the bosoms of Irishmen across the seas into every quarter of the globe; it has been cherished while they wandered through pathless deserts and over trackless segs, under burning skies and in the teeth of ley blasts, seeking an asylum under the protection of THE DIFFERENCE ZETWEEN 1900 AND 1800. seas, under burning skies and in the teeth of icy blasts, seeking an asylum under the protection of as institutions and of count laws; and wherever



W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

they found a home they have redeemed the desert to cultivation; they have stimulated the growth of cities; they have won distinction in professions; they have awakened the sympathies of the world, who, beholding them prosperous, contented and frugal, contrasted their condition under the blessed light of freedom with the awful condition of their kindred groaning under oppressive laws. (Applause.)

THE WORLD'S INDIGNATION AROUSED. THE WORLD'S INDIGNATION AROUSED.

The civilized world awoke to the feeling of indignation at the spectacle of a generous people reduced to poverty, a fertile island almost laid waste by the barbarity of the laws under which it was governed, and barbarity of the laws under which it was governed, and they prefested against a system under which such conditions were possible. England found herself re-duced to a condition of such absolute forlornness that only last Monday, in her own Parliament, a member denounced her acceptance of the enlightened policy of international arbitration, because she had become an object of such widespread dislike that no nation could be trusted to select an arbitrator that would stimpartially on a question that affected her interests. (Applause.) England has at last awkened to the feeling that the moral law is binding upon nations as well as upon individuals, and self interest has prompted english med state smanship to discard the leadequate, bruial weapon of coercion. (Applause.) She has abandoned the policy of violence and long injustice; the jail and the glibbei are no longer the bulwark of the nation. (Applause.) The mercifal God. Who has been the sole refuge of Irishmen under the anguish of confinement and exile and proscription, has at last vouch-afed an answer to the pelitions which have risen to His Throne. He has landled a new light to guide the footsteps of the English statesmen, the light of reparation and of justice. (Applause.) By that light we can already see that the emancipation of Ireland is assured.

We are assembled to indorse the Home Rule bill of Mr. Gladstone, now a pending measure, (applause, and with the object of this meeting every enlightened Profitshman can expendent

we can already see that the emancipation of Ireland is assured.

We are assembled to indorse, the Home Rule bill of Mr. (Gladstone, now a pending measure, (applause), and with the object of this meeting every enlightened Englishman can sympathize as well as every patriotic Iri-hman. (Applause.) That bill is now in an embryotic cendition, as it has been presented to the English Parliament. It contains four features which have been the subject of widespread criticism: First, the declaration of absolute supremacy in the English Parliament, and the limitation of the jurisdiction of the Irish legislative body to certain specified subjects; second, the relention of the Irish members in the English Parliament with a right to participate in its proceedings only in special cases; third, the exclusion of the Irish Parliament from any control over the land for the space of three years; and fourth, the exaction of a heavy contribution from the Irish people toward the support of the English Government.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BILL THE MAIN THING. THE SPIRIT OF THE BILL THE MAIN THING.

Now, I had hoped to discuss this bill so far as these important features were concerned at some length to-night, but I am warned by my physical ondition to curtail the scope of my address, and surrender to the warnings of pain with the more I surrender to the warnings of pain with the more readiness because in my judgment these details of the bill are of comparatively little importance compared to the spirit which has prompted its introduction and the sentiment which will secure its passage. (Applause.) This measure, conceived in a spirit of the loftlest statesmanship, of the broadest patriotism, of the most profound equity, will be pressed to its passage under such conditions as will insure the accomplishment of the object of its projectors. Let us concede for a moment that its provisions limiting the powers of the Irith Parlia. provisions limiting the powers of the Irish Parliament in certain directions are unwise and unnecessary; that the financial provisions are burdensome to the Irish people; that the system of Irish representation in the English Parliament with restricted powers is crude and impracticable; that the Irish Parliament deprived of control over the land even for an hour is an absurdity; still the tremendous fact remains that the right of the Irish people to control their own affairs is conceded by the most progressive of the English parties and asserted by the most illustrious English sattesmen who ever held the seaks of office. (Applause.) This Home Rule measure is substantially a measure for the creation of a new Government, for a re-establishment on an equitable basis of the relations between two countries whose relations in the post have been a scandal and reproach to Christendom.

11 is a charter to restore an ancient nation to its proper place in the political system of the world (Applause.)

#### MANY WRECKS OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Now, of all the schemes of Government that have been reduced to writing, those only have proved operative and valuable which confirm the con-ditions and customs of the people for which they were intended. The pathway of human progress is strewn with the wrecks of consiltational devices planned in patriotism and in wisdom, but unable to withstand the first pressure that was at unable to withstand the first pressure that was laced upon their provisions. The French constituon of 1763 was conceived in a spirit of the widest berty, and breathed the most jealous regard for the gift of the individual, but that constitution repreinted the apprexions rather than the capacities of the copie, and notwithstanding the lofty phrases in which was couched, it was unable to prevent that reign terror which deluged the soil of France with the locd of her citizens, and which now, after the lapse a century, leaves French Republicanism still exised to the distrust of the civilized world. It was to the lack of saitable phrases in the constitutional qualifications among the people nemselves. Notwithstanding the lofty provisions in which they founded their scheme of liberty, their constitutional system was mable to rotted a single Frenchman who had incurred the populace.

protect a single Frenchman who had incurred the hostility of the Covernment or the fury of the populace.

In our own constitutional system there is perhaps no single prevision on which more care and attention were lavished by the framers than that which provided for the creat won of the Electoral Colege. It was fondly believed that by that instrumentality the choice for the Presidency would be removed from the control of populace. The projectors of the scheme thought they had established an institution whose members would be composed of citizens selected for their eminent virtues, who, withdrawing from the influence of furifional disputes, and distaining the evil contentions of political elections, would in retrement select a President, of transcendant and impossible virtue, who, being independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius required that they should exercise absolute control in the selection of their own magistrates took that scheme and crushed it into pieces body independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius required that they should exercise absolute control in the selection of their own magistrates took that scheme and crushed it into pieces body independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius required that they should exercise absolute control in the selection of their own magistrates took that scheme and crushed it into pieces body independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius required that they should exercise absolute control in the selection of their own magistrates took that scheme and crushed it into pieces body independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius required that they should exercise absolute control in the selection of their own magistrates took that where an independent of popular opinion. But the people whose genius to the provision of the provision

CRITICISM WILL HELP THE FRIENDS OF HOME

Criticisms of the Home Rule bill, so far as they may be founded upon reasonable objections to its etails, will but forewarn its friends, so that they

take measures in advance to secure its suc-l operation. It is, indeed, of the utmost imtiance that whatever measure is to be passed should the fruit of careful consideration, not only of the

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1900 AND 1800.

But it may be said that all the progress which was achieved by Ireland during the eighteen years of her independence did not suffice to save her liberties from destruction, but there is a vast difference between 1800 and 1900. (Applaus-.) In 1800 the ties which bound nations together were of the loosest descripbound nations together were of the loosest description. Each country was a separate family, exercising little influence upon the affairs of other cotries. Amid the tumnat and confusion in which Earope was plunged at the close of the last century
the destruction of Irish independence escaped aimost
without observation, but to-day the steam engine and
the telegraph have brought the people of all the
world into close relations. That which concerns
one country is of vital importance to all the other
members of the civilized world, and when the fetters
which to-day restrict Irish etergies shall have been
unbound, when she takes a place among the productive progressing nations of the world our liberty
will be secured torough the value which she shall
prove that she possesses to the civilized nations of
the earth.

will be secured turough the value which she shall prove that she possesses to the civilized nations of the earth.

Standing to-night upon the threshold of independence, Ireland looks forward to the future, radiant with glorious promise; a future of peace, of prosperity, of intellectual and commercial development; a future wherein decaying cities will spring into new life; wherein deserted harbors will become crowded with the argodes of a prosperous commerce; wherein the river by whose water the shamock spreads its broadened leaves, by prosperous fields and thriving villages, where the smoke rising from happy and contented homes will be an incense borne before the throne of a beneficent God, whose justice will never be offended by deeds of rapine and of violence. And as we turn our faces to this future, with its radiant promise and its glorious light, irishmen, and the sons of Irishmen, will ever cherish in their bosoms the memory of the illustrious statesman who stands to day before the eyes of the world crowned with immortal glory, under whose heel we see the extinct torch, the broken fetter, the intered leaves of coercion; in whose hand we see the cartier of liberty, on whose head descend the blessings of two nations. When his mortal carser shall have been ended, his enduring monument will be in the praise of that people whose memories of hatred he has turned to memories of affection; who have learned to forget that England was the land of Cromwell, because England is the land of Gladstone. (Continued applause.)

A DISPATCH FROM JUSTIN M'CARTHY. Professor John P. Brophy read this cable dis-

Professor John P. Brophy read this cable dispatch from Justin McCarthy:

London, March 25, 1903.

Dr. Emmet, President National Federation, America, No. 89 Madison-ave., New York.

We learn with gratitude of efforts yourself and Federation to help forward Irish movement effectually, enduaing the work you did by timely assistance at general election. Gladstone's Home Rule bill will pass the Commons, but only by unremitting attendance of Irish party. The movement needs the prompand generous support of klusmen and friends to defeat desperate efforts, wealthy and powerful enemies combined against Ireland.

Greeting and success to your great meeting.

On behaff of Irish party.

MERCAGES FROM GOVENORS

MESSAGES FROM GOVERNORS

Governor P. W. McKinney, of Virginia-My he

people. The question of "Home Rule and a people of Ireland is about what the South has contended for in this country for nearly a century past; our question of States rights and State sovereignty are most nearly allied to it in every-respect. We of the South showed our love of liberty by pleading in the forums until to continue to plead was useless, and by battling when no other recourse was left. We are firmly of the belief in divine origin of the inherent right of the people to rule, and all who are struggling for "Home Rule" have, and always will have, the deep sympathy of myself and my countrymen. Governor Roswell P. Flower-My sympathies with the cause of Home Rule have often been expressed, and I should take pleasure in attending this meeting were it not for the fact that my official duties in Allany at this time of the year are so onerous as to compel me to decline practically all invitations away from the Capital. Were it not for this personal reason, which must control my decision, I should take pleasure in assisting the cause of Home Rule as much as I could by my presence at your meeting. Although I am not able to be present

have a right, as a sovereign power, to notice the fact and to act as elecumbances and our interest require, will say in the language of the venerated father of m country, 'Born in a land of liberty, my anxious recoiled

country, 'Born in a land of liberty, my anxious recollec-tions, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes as irresistibly excited whensoever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom,' " and so we feel for Ireland.

Governor W. J. Northen, of Georgia—As I understand Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure it is but long-delayed justice to Ireland. That unhappy portion of the Rethish Empire has long been treated as a conquered people, in-stead of as an integral and patriotic part of the nation. All that she asks for is a government that will be to her what the Parliament is to England, the Legislature is to the several States of this country. She does not seek disruption from England; but a just government by legis-lators who understand her conditions and are willing and disruption from England; but a just government by legis-lators who understand her conditions and are willing and able to protect her people in their rights. Her cause is the cause of liberty-loving people the world over. As she sympathized with us in the most momentous struggle that has ever been waged against oppression, and as she has sent so many of her gallant sons to die for us on fields where freedom was won for America and for the worlf yet to be, so should our hearts go out to her in this her trying hour of struggle in a peaceful revolution. In the end-in the future-freedom will triumph everywhere; but bleased will be those who in these days strive to aid the coming of her day.

coming of her day. Governor John H. McGraw, of Washington-The people other State of Washington, with exceptional unanimity, favor Gladstone Home Rule bill as an important step toward self-government in Ireland. Governor J. E. Richards, of Montana-I most heartily favor Home Rule for Ireland, and reflect sentiment of

Montana.

Governor John M. Stone, of Mississippi-It affords me great pleasure to know that Ireland is again parting forward her claims to freedom, for equal rights and for even-hanced justice before the Government to which she has juid tribute for so many hundreds of years; and I concratulate her and her people and the friends of injured and oppressed Ireland everywhere that her cause is in the hands of so able, so good and so great a min as the Hon. William E. Gladstone. The thousands of her children on this side of the wide Atlantic look with anxious hopes for the emancipation of their Fatherland; the land of warriors and of statesmen and of patriots and

Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont-For almost a century Home Rule has been removed from Irish affairs; may a measure that is wise, prudent and fair to all be enacted. The great heart of our people is with the Irish in their efforts to secure enlarged liberty.
Governor John B. Altgeld, of Illinois-The time has come for Ireland to have Home Rule, and I am heartly in favor of every measure that will tend to bring it about.
Governor W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas-A change of the British Constitution or laws that would give to

of the British Constitution or laws that would give to Ireland the same control of her home affairs as is now enjoyed by the States of our Union would not only make Great Britain stronger, but would wipe out a national

Governor George W. Peck, of Wisconsin-If the Irish the that I have met in this country are a fair sample of those who axill remain on the old sod, I should say that they were eminently qualified to enjoy the privileges of Home Rule. Those that I have met in this country

the bill of Mr. Gladstone before me, and cannot there-fore speak specially of its provisions, but upon the gen-eral principle of Home Rule for Ireland I believe there is a strong feeling in its favor in Connecticut. Governor Robert J. Reynolds, of Delaware—May God bless the Hon, William E. Gladstone, and for once hasten the consummation of his noble efforts that Ireland may be free.

Governor Knute Nelson, of Minnesota—I have always believed in a system of Home Rule for Ireland. Whether the bill now pending in the British Parliament properly covers the field I am unable to say, as I have not had opportunity to examine its provisions in detail. Even if the bill does not go far enough, or as far as the friends of Ireland could desire, it is, at all events, a beginning; and after the experiment has been tried, though on a limited scale, it will be much easier to expand and cover more ground, if the experiment proves a success, as I have no doubt it will.

Governor John J. Rich, of Michigan—I feel authorized to state that Mr. Giaditone has the good wishes and sympathy of nine-tenths of the people of Michigan for the success of his Home-Rule bill.

Following the letters came these resolutions:

Following the letters came these resolutions: Assembled as American cluzens, irrespective of Assembled as American cluzens, irrespective of Assembled as American cluzens, we would express our sentiments upon the penaing question of Home

our sentiments upon the penaing question of Rule for Ireland.

We are minifed that this is a subject that more mearly affects another government than our own. But we are equally miniful of the fact that Ireland was among the first of the nations to extend to us encouragement, sympathy, aid and men in our struggle for liberty; and that now is the time to make response to the address sent by the Irish Nation congratulating our Republic upon that Declaration of Independence which has forever made this country.

We do not intend to recount the history of Ireland's

dependence which has forever made this classified.

We do not intend to recount the history of Ireland's thraildom, nor to describe the centuries of misery through which she has been forced to pass, nor to dwell upon the noble struggle for freedom and national autonomy which through all that period she has waged against unequal odds, nor to dilute upon the constancy, the courage and the devotion of its people in their struggles for the commonest political and social rights; but, casting these aside as clouds before our eyes, we would stand forth and hall the itsing of Ireland's sun, the hardinger of a bright and giorious national day.

After inhety-three years of enforced legislative union. English hawmakers, headed by that greatest statesman of modern times, William Ewart Gladstone, have confessed that it is essential to the welfare of the British Empire that the people of Ireland shall be empowered to resume the control of their own legislative affairs.

However tardy the act of justice to an oppressed people, we nevertheless look with confidence and trust arom the sincerity with which the ontering of repiration is made, and accept in its spirit the measure which is incended to secure national autonomy for Ireland, a restoration of its Parliament, a revival of its intended to secure national autonomy for Ireland, a restoration of the Parliament, a revival of its intended to secure national autonomy for Ireland, a restoration of the people of the irish people, is but a demand for the repeal of the irish people, is but a demand for the repeal of the irish people, is but a demand for the repeal of the industries, a rebuilding of its commerce, and the bestowal of peace, comfort and happiness upon its people, and when the sealers of the people of the pe

been accepted by the people for whom it is and who are in the best pesition, through their leaders, to recognize what is adapted to secure their parficle ends.

We recognize that Ireland's fate trembles again in the scales of time. There has been presented a reasonable and honest offer to settle the long standing quarrel with English misrule; and this, as expressed by the voice of the majority who have a right to speak for Ireland, is, in principle, acceptable to them. In the face of the decision of English statesmen to repair the wrongs of centuries, supported as it is now by the popular party of England, by the leaders of the Irish people, and by the sympathy of all liberty-loving people thoughout the world, we must regard with uninged feelings of grief and pain the unreasonable opposition which has developed in certain parts of the most of Ireland.

And we would caution all who, in conjunction with hostile English and Irish perfy combinations, aim at destroying a measure which secures freedom to Ireland and peace to its people, and which is desired by a great majority of the Irish people, that if they should succeed, their success would mean the destruction of the cause of Ireland, and would justly brand them as infinited to her best interests. They must recognize, as we do in this country, that the will of the majority must be the ruling power in politics. And the will of the majority has been proved in the country of the results that flow from elevation is people to be masters of their own interests and destines, we cordially approve and indorse the present Home Rule bill, and offer to Mr. Gladstone our congratulations that this, the crowning act of his splendid career, will be a monument of peace and good will to the people we give assurances of financial alt to etable them to second and uphold the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in securing peace and justice for Ireland.

Major John Pyrne spoke next. He said that he was delegated to see that the Irish in America

Major John Dyrne spoke next. He said that he was delegated to see that the Irish in America were going to do their best to pass Mr. Gladstone's measure. It was no more than their duty, for they had urged the Irish in Ireland to take up the fight. After Major Byrne's speech envelopes were passed around among the audience and in that way about \$10,000 was collected. These resolutions were then offered by Colonel John McEnerney and passed:

John McEnerney and passed:

Whereas, A condition in Irish affairs has been reached which urgently demands that all differences and dissensions among the friends of Ireland should case, and our undivided and united efforts be given to the passage of the measures for Home Rule now before the limitsh Farliament, and Whereas, in order to accomplish this result it is absolutely necessary that every Irish member of Parliament should be present and assist Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party at this critical period; but unfortunately most of these partiols Irish idembers, who serve without compensation, are without the necessary means to maintain themselves in London during this Farliamentary struggle, and

bers, who serve without coape and the meessary means to maintain themselves in London during this Parliamentary struggle, and
Whereas, A carefully revised estimate of the amount required from the American friends of Hom; Rule for Irenald is \$150,000, which, in the opinion of this meeting can be promptly raised in the United States if time permitted the National Federation of America to make an appeal to the people of this country, therefore, in order to meet this emergency and gain time to make the necessary appeal, be it are Resolved. That we earnestly recommend that an emergency guarantee fund subscription be immediately opened and 300 persons be invited to subscribe and guarantee the sum of \$500 cach.
Resolved, That the National Federation of America is hereby instructed to Issue an urgent appeal to the friends of Home Rule throughout the United states and place the proceeds of such appeal to the credit of this "emergency guarantee fund," in order to repay the patriotic generosity of the subscribers in full, or reduce their subscriptions to the lowest possible amount.

DR. BRANN SPEAKS.

The Rev. Dr. Heary A. Brann made a pleasing address after the resolutions had been passed. Befere he had spoken fifty words evidences of good humor broke out on the faces of his hearers. He said in opening that he had intended to make a speech on Home Rule, but that the "gallant Colonel" had stolen all his time, and had emphasized the theft by saying that no one would dare to speak on Home Rule after

had emphasized the theft by saying that no one would dare to speak on Home Rule after Bourke Cochran's oratory.

"Bat," said Dr. Brann, "I will speak but ten minutes, and I hope you will look at your watches and let me know when my time is up." He then called attention to the fact that most great legislative measures had strong minorities against their passaze, and instanced the Constitution of the United States. There were two factions in the minority opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, he declared—the Orangemen and a respectable element of Irishmen who had some feelish ideas, one of which was their wanting to make Ireland a monarchy again and to have a kinz.

"The Orangemen," he said, "are the sons of cattle thieves, horse thieves and tramps, who were imported 200 years ago from England to take possession of vacated lands." At the mention of C-lonel Sanderson's name there was a volley of hisses, while Dr. Brann's denunciation of the Orangemen clicited mingled apphase and hisses. Despite the disapproval of a part of his audience, Dr. Brann continued: "The Ulstermen are a lot of loafers, thugs, thieves and liars imported from England. The Crangeman is as stubborn as a mule and as blind as a pig." The people of Scotland and Wales, he said, favored Home Rule, as well as a large element of the English thinking masses. "Leware of the man," Dr. Brann ended by saying, "who talks against Home Rule, as well as a large element of the English thinking masses. "Peware of the man," Dr. Brann ended by saying, "who talks against Home Rule, Tory dollars are here in large numbers. If you could see the lining of his vest pocket you would probably see the yellow glow of Tory gold."

\*\*CLOSING THE MEETING.\*\* CLOSING THE MEETING.

After John Jerome Rooney read a poem which had prepared for the occasion, Dr. William B. Wafface was called upon to speak. As the hour was late, he responded briefly by eulogizing Colonel McEnerney and his resolutions. Then Dr. Wallace, to use his words, "proceeded to basiness," called for subscribers to the "emergency fama," which is to be only a temporary loan, and will be returned to the subscribers upon the completion of the popular sabscription. The following contributed \$500 each; John McEnerney, Archbishop Corrigan, Major John Byrne, John Crane, was late, he responded briefly by eulogizing

"SHADY BLUFF," FOR
A charming suburban home, only thirty-five
minutes from Ihirty-fourth Street Ferry, on North
(Sound) Side of Long Island. Residence of fourteea recons, one-half mile from railroad station, on
bluff, well shaded by stately trees of great variety;
stands seventy-five feet above bay, comhalls and undulating country. Fine roads and
beautiful country seemery in every direction. Has
nice beach for bathing and a long, substantial
new wharf. Abundance of clams and cysters;
guod fishing. Thirty-four and three-tenths acres
of high rolling land of rich soil; beautiful gardens
and fine orchards. Best of spring water supplies buildings and grounds, under pressure.
Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Bound Brook, N. J.

Don't be fooled with eigarettes. Get ninion. Photograph in every package.

James G. Johnson, Eugene Kelly, M. J. Drummond, P. W. Wren, John O'Neill, R. Duncan Harris, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, William L. Cole and Daniel O'Day. There was enthusiasm to the close of the meeting.

MR. WARSZAWICK DENIES THE CHARGES.

ONE OF HIS OPPONENTS MAKES AN ACCUSATION WHICH HE SAYS IS FALSE.

"The Orthodox Jewish Passover" was the subject of a long discourse by the Rev. Hermann Warszewick, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourthave, and Twenty-second-st., last evening. The Rev. Mr. Warszawick is a Hebrew by birth, but he has been reproduct to Chelandra. Mr. Warszawick is a Hebrew by intri, but he has been preaching the Cospel on the East side. Mr. Warszawick illustrated his story of the feast in a realistic manner. On the altar was placed a table containing all the accessories. necessary to the proper celebration of the feast. The herbs, furit, meat, wines, and unleavened bread were all there. Incidentally there was produced a live

its eyes when it was brought from the place of con-finement. To illustrate the address the speaker brandished a knife over the lamb's head but did not harm it. Upon three strips of white canvass, so placed as to resemble doors, he marked with blood, or red paint to represent the blood of the lamb, the the hands of their enemies. This method of illustra-

tion made a deep impression on the audience.

At the close of the address, when the audience and crowded forward to examine the articles on the table, a slir was caused by one of the convert's opponents. In the presence of several people charges of maneial breach of trust were made against Mr. Warszawick. He denied that there was any truth whatever in the assertions.

#### DR. LORIMER DELAYS HIS RESIGNATION.

Boston, March 26 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, paster of the Union Temple Baptist Church, whose members worshipped for many years in Tremont Temple, which was burned last Sunday morning. made an annuncement at the meeting in Music Hall to-day of his position in regard to the future policy of the church. He said that he had written his resignation, and would have read it to the people at the expiration of the current church year but for the fire. He advecated the rebuilding of the Temple on a larger scale than before, and insisted that unless his views were respected and indorsed by the church he would resign. In brief, he insisted that the new Temple should not be let for any socular purpose whatsoever. Dr. Lorimer said that one woman who was haptized into the church only a few days before the fire had given him \$1,000 toward rebuilding the Temple. He advecated the rebuilding of the Temple on

#### A MEMORIAL CHURCH DEDICATED.

lehem. It stands on Packer ave., near Lehigh Uni-versity. The structure cost \$50,000. It was de-signed by Albert Leh, of Bethiehem. Behind the signed by Albert Leh, of Bethlehem. Behind the pulpit is a beautiful memorial window presented by Mrs. Fritz in memory of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, a daughter, Gertrude. The decorations of the church are after a design by J. W. Douthitt, of New-York. A classroom, church parlor, library and pastor's room are on the first floor. In the basement are a disting room, hit hen, heating rooms, and a learn a manufacture with a canadia of [20] people. large apartment with a capacity of 500 people, inended for church suppers and other festivals, as classrooms or flying apartments. The dedication brought into the church to-day a large gathering. In the audience were Colonel N. H. Heft, of New-York: George D. McCreary, of Philadelphia: Mrs.

Hannah Tucker and W. H. Tucker, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hannah Tucker and W. H. Tucker, of Philadelphia, and E. C. Hottel, of New-York.

The ceremches were conducted by Bishops Cyrus D. Poss, of Philadelphia. He was assisted by Presiding Elder S. W. Gehrett, of Philadelphia; Presiding Elder S. W. Thomas of Philadelphia; Presiding Elder S. W. Thomas of Philadelphia; Presiding Elder S. W. Thomas of Philadelphia; ing Elder S. W. Thomas, of Philadelphia; the Rev. ing Eider S. W. Thomas, of Philidelphia; the Rev. G. E. Kleinhenn, pastor of the church; the Rev. B. T. Callen, of Echilehem; the Rev. B. F. Powell, of Birdsboro; the Rev. William Major, of South Lattachem, and the Rev. A. L. Stravbern, of Tower tity, all of whom were former pastors of this con-

### FOR THE EVANGELIZATION OF FRANCE.

The First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madisonvice-president of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, who are in this country as representatives of the Episcopal churches in France and Switzerland, and of the Evangelization Society of those countries. These societies have between them a deficit of \$10,000 for 1892, and the meeting was for the purpose of drawing attention to this as well as showing how the work of the evangelization of France was being Mr. Neckar, "Is that the generosity of the Christians of Protestant countries be such as to allow them to extend their work, to multiply the number of pasters and increase the number of little distributions." Mr. Dupuy urged the necessity of help to carry on the work of evangelization in a country where there are 37,000,000 Roman Catholics and but 700,600 Protestants. The American committee, to whom subscriptions may be sent, is compared of the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, president; the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgha, vice president; the Rev. E. J. Dapuy, secretary, and Frederick A. Booth, treasurer.

### A STORY ABOUT GOV. CROUNSE DISCREDITED.

Lincoln, Neb., March 26 .- A story was put in circulation yesterday that Governor Crounse had taken a hand in the matter of the impeachment of State officers, and had requested Attorney-General Hastings to tender his resignation. The only authority for the talement is the fact that an Omaha man says he heard a conversation between Hastings and the Governor in which the latter gave the Attorney General the option of resigning or being impeached by process of law. Attorney-General Hastings denies the report, tovernor Crounse is in Omaha, but his private serviary is authority for the statement that no such conversation took place.

#### THE WEATHER REPORT.

SHOWERY CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH. Washington, March 26.-The burometer is high over

Lake Sup rior, and low in the Fast full and North Montans. The pressure has increased except in the East Gulf and from Kan-as and Colorado northward to Montana where it has decreased slightly. The weather is cenerally fair, except in Florida, where heavy rains are reported, and in the lower Mississippi Valley, where cloudy weather prevails with light local showers. It is colder in the Southern, Middle and New-England States, and slightly warmer in the lake regions and Northwest. Generally fair weather will prevail from New-England westward over the lake regions to the Missouri Valley and in the South west, with slowly rising temperature in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region.

#### DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, generally fair during Monday, with

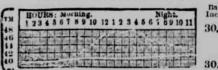
northerir winds; probably cloudy and threat-ning during Monday night in the aouthern portions.

Per Fastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally cloudy, but probably fair during the day; northerly winds; slightly colder in Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New-York; showers are likely to occur Monday or Tuesday.

For Maryland and Virginia, fair probably followed by light showers during the exening or night.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slightly warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



FINE EASTER PROGRAMMES.

WHAT THE ORGANISTS HAVE PREPARED.

THE SELECTIONS ARE FULLY AS ELABORATE AS USUAL. The customary interesting and elaborate Easter

programmes have been prepared by the city organists this year, and, as will be seen by the following list, are, if anything, even better than usual.

At Trinity Church the great feast will begin at 7:30 a. m. with a celebration of the Holy Communion. Morning prayer will be read at 9 o'clock, and at 10:30 a. m. the high celebration will take place. The music at this service will include: Processional, "Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day"; introit, "Behold the Angel of the Lord," Tours; offertory, "Blessed be the God and Father," Wesley, and Hummel's Third Mass in D. At 4 p. m. Calkin's Magnificat and Nune Dimittis in G, and "For Thou Didst rot Leave His soul in Hell," "Let All the Angels of God" and the "Hallelujah Chorus," from "The Messiah," will be sung. Dr. A. H. Messiter, the organist and choirmaster, will direct the vested choir of men and boys.

Victor Baier, the assistant organist, will play a scherzo by Lemaigre for the opening voluntary at the morning service; "Fugue in D," Grison, as a postlude; "Gran Coro Tiomfale," Capocci, for the prelude at the afternoon service, and "Grand Offer-toire in D," Batiste, as the closing voluntary. There will be a special service for the Sunday school children

at night.

There will be a choral celebration at St. Bartholo There will be a choral celebration at 5. Barthage, and Forty-fourth-st., at 7:30 a.m., with carols. The programme at 11 o'clock will be: Processional, "Welcome, Happy Morning," Sullivan: "Christ Our Passover," H. W. Parker; Te Deum in B flat, Schumann; Jubilate in B flat, Stanford; introit, "Begin, My Soul," Gounod; Kyrie and Gloria, in E flat, Gullmant; ascription, "Unfold Ye Portals," Gounod; offertory, "Fill the Font With Roses," G. W. Warren; Sanctus in E flat, Guilmant; and this will be the music at 4 p. m.: Processional "Sound the Loud Timbrel," Schachner; Magnificat in D, and Nunc Dimittis in B flat, Gounod; anthems, Behold the Angel of the Lord," Tours; "Awake up. My Glory," Barnby; "Golden Jerusalem," Parker, and "Great is the Lord," Ouseley; offertory, "The and "Great is the Lord," Ouseley; offertory, "The Rose and the Lily," G. W. Warren, and "Hallelujah Chorus," from "The Messiah"; recessional, "On the Resurrection Morning." The choir will be directed by Richard Henry Warren, the organist, and is composed of a chorus of thirty-five voices and the following solelsty. Mr. Theodore, I. Tout. ing soloists: Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Hattle Clapper Morris, contralty; Inmes H. Richetson tenor; Franz Remmertz, bass, and Paul Surth, harpist At the afternoon service the choir will be augmented and the accompaniments played by an orchestra of

A MEMORIAL CHURCH DEDICATED.

Bethlehem, Penn., March 26 (special).—The fine church built by John Fritz, chief engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Works, to the memory of life parents, George and Mary Fritz, of Chester County, Penn., was dedicated to-day and presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is the finest church in Bethlehem. It stands on Packer ave., near Lehigh United by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devised to the Methodist by the structure cost \$80,000. It was devis

High Mass will be celebrated by Father Brown at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-Ofth st., at 10:45 g. m. The music will be: Preinde, Chopin: Processional Hymn, 125; communion service, "Messe Militaire," Cimarosa; offertory, "Hallelujah Cherus," from "The Messiah"; recessional, Hymn 135; postlude, "Marche Tsiumphale," Reinecke. This will be the music at Veyers: Magnificat and Nune Dimittis, Wagner; antiphon, "This is the Day the Lord Hath Made," Leprevost; "Miriam's Song," Reinecke. The choir consists of a quartet and a chorus of women and vested men and boys. The crehestra will be conducted by T. M. Prentice. Dr. George B. Prentice

ducted by T. M. Prentice. Dr. George 2.

Will direct the music.

The music at St. James's Church, Madison-ave, and Seventy-first-st., will include: At 11 a. m.—Te Deum Seventy-first-st., will include: At 11 a. m.—Te Deum Sir: Being interested in a similar invasion in Sir: Being interested in a similar invasion in Millson-ave, near Seventy-third-st. And, sure of in Madison-ave, near Seventy-third-st. Leave," and "Hallelujah," from "The Messiah." On the Sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the Sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the country produced in the Sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the country produced in the sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the country produced in the sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the country produced in the sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the city at heart can look at this misplaced in the country produced in the sunday after Easter Stainer's "The Daughter of the city at heart can look at this misplaced in the country produced in the coun opal Church, Madisonfilled last evening by choir is a large vested one of men and boys under the direction of the organist and choirmaster, Affred S. | a Dr. Cornellus B. Smith, the rector, will

officiate. The following music will be sung at the high celebration at St. John's Chapel in Varich st., by the vested cheir of men and boys, under the direction most, of the city has its just grievance on this of of George F. Le Jeane, organist and cholemaster: Processional, "Oh! the Golden, Glowing Morning," Processional, "On: the Goden, Glowing Morning,"
Le Jeune; communion service in E flat, Weber;
Introlt, "The Earth is the Lard's," Spohr; offertory,
the "Halleinjah Chorus," from "The Messiah"; "O
Salutaris," Gounod. The Rev. P. H. A. Brown will

celebrate.

Among the numbers which will be sung at the Church of the Heaven'y Rest in Fifth-ave., at 11 a. m. will be: Garrett's "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in I flat; Stainer's "Awake Thou that Sleepest," and hat: Stainer's "Awake Front that Speepest, and stainer's communion service in E flat. In the after-noon Alfred S, Eaker's "Magnificat" and "Nune Dinat-tis," and Barnby's "Awake Up My Glory" will be sung. The vested choir of men and boys is under the di-rection of Walter Henry Hall, organist and choir-master. The celebrant will be Dr. D. Parker Morgan, At Calvary Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st.

the music at 11 a. m. will include "Te Denm" and "Jubilate," Stanford, in B flat; the "Hallelujah" from the "Mount of Olives," and Stainer's communion service in E flat. Stanford's "Magnificat" in B flat, and Stainer's "They Have Taken Away My Lord" will be the principal numbers at 8 p. m. Clement R. Gale, organist and cholemaster, will direct the vested chole

The first celebration at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey-st., will be at 7 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Mulchafter will officiate at the high celebration, and this is the music that Leo Koffer, the organist and cholemaster, has prepared: "Te Deum" in C. Samuel P. Warren; "Benedictus" in F. Berthold Tours; introit, "As It Began to Dawn," Foster; offertory, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," Back; ascription, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom and Thanksgiving," Tours; "Gloria in Excelsis," Fours : "Nune Dimittis," Stanford. At 8 o'clock Tours's "Magnificat" and "Nune Dimittis," and the first part of spohr's "Last Judgment," followed by Handel's "Hal-

Spohr's "Last Judgment," followed by Hander's Hal-lelujah Chorus," will be sung. The choir consists of a double quartet and chorus.

Here is the programme for the services at St. Pat-rick's Cathedral: Fontifical Mass, 11 a. m.—Prelude for crchestra and organ, Bach; Sixth Mass, for solo, chorus, orchestra and organ, Haydn; offertory, Tremuit," Costa; postlade, Lachner. Pontifical Vespers, 4 p. m.-" Dixit Dominus," Rossl; "Magnificat," Lejeal: "Regina Coell," Werner; "Tantum Ergo," Riga: postlude, Guilmant. The soloists will be Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Fremstadt, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor; Mr. steinbuch, bass. Dr. William F. Pecher, the organist, will direct the music in the organ gallery. The chancel choir of boys will be under the direc-

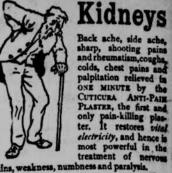
T'S A QUEER WOMAN -who cannot understand the benefit to be derived from the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Did you ever see a sickly woman with bright eyes, clear skin, and rosy cheeks? Or a healthy one without them! A woman can live in full health, do more work, have ive in full health, do more work, have more pleasure, amount to more, by taking the "Prescription."

When the bodily functions are not regular the woman is delucate.

the woman is delicate.

As a support for nervous, exhausted, overworks an invigorating tonic, a sorthing and atrengthening nervine; besides, it lessens pain. It's the only remedy for woman's chronic weaknesses and irregularities that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it refunded.

Weak Painful



# Easter Solid Silver.

There will be found at our ware rooms a particularly choice assortment of exquisitely designed silverware, of sterling quality, suitable for Easter and Wedding presents.

It includes, in addition to Table-Ware, many Novelties such as Jewel, Bon-Bon and Puff Boxes, Cut Glass Lavender Salt Bottles, Coffee and Orange Spoons, enamelled with flowers in natural colors.

## Reed & Barton

37 Union Square.

At the afternoon service the cheir will be augmented and the accompaniments played by an orchestra of stringed instruments, horns and trombones, harp, drums and organ.

There will be a choral celebration at 7 a. m. at There will be a choral celebration at 7 a. m. at Trinty Chapel in West Twenty-fifthest. This will be the programme at the 10:30 o'clock service: Processional, "Allehijahi Risen Lord"; "Christ Our Passaver," Pussell; Te Deum in G, Stewart; Benedicus, Woodward; Introlt, "Jesus Christ is Risen to Dawn," Foster; Recessional, "Allehijahi Risen Lord"; "Christ is Risen to Dawn," Foster; Recessional, "Allehijahi Risen Lord"; The choir is the offertory, "As It Began to Dawn," Foster; Recessional, "Come, Ye Falthfal," Gilbert. The choir is a vested one of thirty-five men and boys, under the direction of Dr. Walter B, Gilbert, director and organist. Dr. Vilbert will celebrate.

At 8 a. m. there will be the first celebration at Grace Church, and the offertory will be Barnby's "Awhie Up, My Glory." Cooper's Sanctus in D and Grace Church, and the offertory will be Barnby's "Awhie Up, My Glory." Cooper's Sanctus in D and Grace Church, and the offertory will be sung. The programme at 11 a. m. will be: "Christ Our Passaver," Bettishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over," Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over," Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over," Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over," Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishill; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubliate over, "Battishil

Louis Schmidt, jr. (violin), will assist at the Laster service.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, the organist and directe of the music at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifthave, and Twenty-ninth-st., has prepared this programmator the morning service: Prelude, "Toccata in G. Bubds'; "Christ, Our Passover," Schnecker; "He is Risen," Schilling; "Gloria Patri" in G. Calkin; offertory, "Easter Morn," Neidlinger; "Come, See the Place," Parker; postlude, "Jubilee Overture," Weber, in the evening the music will include Barnby's "King All Glorious"; the same composer's "Break Forth into Joy," Woodman's "Easter Dawn," and "Allelula, "Allelula," Salter. The music will be sung by a quartet.

building laws is mended. No part of our municipal helter-skelter more immediately and urgently demands attention than the indiscriminate license now given most, of the city has its just grievance on this old score. Will the Legislature now in session come to the rescue and stop the present free license of stable building! What are the reform associations doing in regard to this evil? We cannot any longer rely on the public spirit, forbearance or constindividual capitalist.

Not only should the best parts of the town be exempted by law from stables in the future, but these stables already in existence, where they stand singly in home neighborhoods whose property values are thereby depreciated, should be swiftly abelished. Everybody knows that there is already ample and unobjectionable provision made for the housing of the horses of our millionaires. The area of ground that can be properly taken up for this purpose has been yet scarcely touched. Pray, what is it, then, but the spirit of barbarism in a millionaire who subjects several men and women of moderate means to great pecuniary loss that they cannot afford in order to provide near their homes a stable for his horses! DEAN ROPER

New-York, March 23, 1893.

THREE LIVES LOST BY A BOAT CAPSIZING. Marietta, Ohlo, March 26 .- Three young men, George and Harry Dow and Frank Ackerson, were drowned 10 o'clock this morning at the dam at the head of Marietta Island. They were attempting to shoot across the swift waters and go above the dam where the boat capsized. All were good swimmers and made heroic efforts to save themselves.

SAMPLES OF OBITUARY POETRY.

From The Boston Transcript.

The section of the country where poetry is most esteemed is certainly the region around Philadelphis, Bultimore and Washington; for few persons are permitted to die in either of those cities without the publication of a piece of verse in connection with their death notice. "The Philadelphia Ledger," Ballimore Sun" and "Washington Siar" are the chief mouthpieces of the necrological mass in that part of the country. The usual form for a little child is this, the name, of course, being changed whereas necessars: From The Boston Transcript.

ars:
Little Johnnie was our darling.
Fride of all our hearts at home.
Eut an angel came and whispered.
Little Johnnie, do come home.
(By His Sar

This stanza often appears two or three times on the same day and in the same column, and seems to be regarded by parents of a certain social orders as a part of the formality necessary in the case of a part of the formality necessary in the case of a certain social orders as a part of the formality necessary in the case of a part of the formality necessary in the case of a part of the formality necessary in the case of a part of the formality necessary in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The rending back for generations in the files of "The render of the files of the f

over:
THOMAS—On Sunday, March 5, 1803, Sylvester
Thomas, aged forty-five years.

My husband dear,
Who stood so hear,
Hath filt away and gone,
But not forgotten.

(By Ills Wife.

It breaks our hearts, It's hard to part With the one who Stood so near.

-(By His Children. But it is a smile that hurts, just the same.

Talented Elrd.—Wrathful Customer-See here; the parrot you sold me has fits.

Bird-Seller-Fits! Nothing of the kind. He und to belong to a deaf and dumb man. He learned talk with his claws, see !—(Indianapolis Journal.

Commends itself to too wen-ormed, to do pleasant offectually what was formerly done in the crudest and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system up colds, headaches and fevers without unperfect ups the delightful liquid language.

anni and effervencent cure.

ar all headaches. Trial bottle 10e.